allotment for such loans should be liberal. The scope of the Regulation should be extended to loans for the development of industries. The condition of the labouring classes was very poor, and for their benefit, poor houses and orphanages should be established; a system of Old Age Insurance should also be instituted. The sanitation of the town of Trivandrum should be looked into and experts invited to examine the condition of the health of the town and collect statistics about the principal diseases. Government should offer better encouragement to systems of treatment other than Allopathy, such as Ayurveda and Chintamani. The Medical and Sanitary Departments should be amalgamated. The Member then complained about insufficient supervision of the work of medical officers by the Durbar Physician and suggested the appointment of District Medical Officers with additional powers of control over the other Medical Officers in the same District. A Committee of Visitors to the various medical institutions was also recommended. The number of Medical institutions should be increased and larger grants allowed to the department. In conclusion, the Member submitted that, after official reports had been called for and obtained on the representations of Members of the Assembly, the opinions of the Members who made the representations should also be invited before finally disposing of the reports.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

129. Concessions to be granted by Government to the people of Chengannur taluk as a measure of relief from the present distress.

Mr. A. Narayana Pillai (Member, Chengannur taluk) represented that the bulk of the paddy required for consumption in the taluk could be produced in the taluk itself, if the *eata* forests and swampy lands within the Ranni and Kumbazha *pakuthies* were given to the ryots for cultivation. The subject had been discussed in previous sessions of the Assembly, but the request was not granted. The Member pointed out that such low-lying and swampy lands were devoid of any tree growth or other produce. He, therefore, suggested that the following steps be taken to bring the lands under wet cultivation.

i. *Eata* lands and swamps not exceeding 1,000 acres in extent should be measured out and set apart for cultivation for a period not exceeding 3 years.

ii. A Committee consisting of at least 5 members of the Taluk Samajam should be specially deputed to fix the assessment on the lands, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 2 per acre.

iii. The Committee should get the lands cultivated by the agriculturists on lease or *varam*, and the paddy harvested should be sold in the taluk itself at a rate not exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ *fanams* per *para*.

iv. Any savings left after payment of the tax and expenses of cultivation should be invested as a fund in the Savings Bank for the relief of famine in the taluk.

Similar arrangements should be made in other parts of the State also.

The Member then submitted that, in the absence of a maximum *tharavila* for *puduval* lands in the Ranni and Kumbazha *pakuthies*, the Revenue authorities were realising exorbitant rates, without any regard to the quality of the soil. He prayed that, in view to extend the area under cultivation, it be ruled that the rate of *tharavila* fixed by G. O. No. 8764/L. R., dated the 2nd November 1915, for the Ranni and Kumbazha *pakuthies*, *viz.*, Rs. 5 per acre, should not, under any circumstances, be exceeded.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

130. Government and the interior parts of the State.

Mr. K. I. Kochippan Mappila (Member, Nominated) complained that, compared to the towns, the needs of the interior parts of the State were not being satisfactorily attended to by the various departments. Owing to the silting up of

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